

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900. SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 6

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TROUBLE AHEAD

Some One Trying to Taboo Our  
Sugar Ships.

The New York Sun of March 7th contains the following under the heading: "What? More Plague Ships? Letter That Makes President Murphy Scratch His Head And Say 'Damn'." President Murphy of the Board of Health was puzzled yesterday by an unofficial letter which he received warning him that there are a lot of ships loaded with sugar bound to this port from plague-infected ports in Hawaii.

The letter does not give the names of the ships," he said, "nor tell when they are due here, and I have not received any confirmation of the report from official sources. I don't know whether the letter is genuine or not. There are so many damn rascals in the sugar and coffee trades that I am afraid to have anything to do with them."

Beet Sugar Popular

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Tribune special from Washington says: The transfer of the sugar production from the plantations of the tropics to the farms of the temperate zone is illustrated by some figures just published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show that 95 per cent of the sugar crop of the world was in 1840 supplied by sugar cane, a tropical product, and but 5 per cent from beets, produced in the temperate zone. In 1899, however, but 34 per cent of the world's sugar supply was from cane and 66 per cent from beets. The consumption of beet sugar is constantly increasing.

Foster-McCorriston

Frank Foster and Miss McCorriston were married at Kamalo on Wednesday. The bride is a daughter of Daniel McCorriston and the groom is in the employ of the Kamalo Sugar Co. Sheriff Geo. Trimble of Molokai tied the knot, as the services of a clergyman were not obtainable.

## COUNCIL OF STATE

Finance Report Read  
And Considered.

SMALL SALARY QUESTION

Civil Service is Perfected in Post-  
office—More Items in  
Bills Passed.

The Council of State met yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m., the following Councilors answering the roll call. Messrs. Allen, Ienberg, Ena, Gonsalves, Jones, Kane, Kaulukou, Nott, Kennedy, Bolte, Robertson, Achi, Ministers Moti-Smith, Young and Damon, and Attorney General Cooper were in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Jones read the report of the Committee on Finance Department, which appears in full elsewhere. Mr. Ienberg moved that the report be laid on the table and taken up for consideration with the bill.

Robertson then read the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the bills for supplies for Chinese at the quarantine station last year while the latter were detained by the United States Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown, and pending the outcome of the writs of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court. The report is published in another column.

Robertson moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Kennedy on behalf of the committee on the Department of Interior and in the absence of the chairman, asked for further time to prepare a report.

The Council, upon motion, took up the unfinished business with reference to the 92 of Act 3, Pay of Jailors, guards, and lunas of prisoners. Mr. Cooper stated he was not ready to report on the item at present and asked further time.

Jones moved to take up the Finance Department items in Act 3. Carried. In line 26, under the caption of Bureau of Taxes, that of Salaries and Commissions of Deputy Tax Assessors and Collectors (Unpaid Commission, Hawaii, 1899), \$3381.32, was passed.

Cooper then moved that in order to hasten the readings of the items that unless called for, the report of the committee on the department be done away with. The motion carried.

Item, salaries and commissions of Deputy Tax Assessors and Collectors \$25,000, was passed.

Pay of Mail Carriers, (unpaid pay rolls, 1899), \$40, P. S. Bureau caption, together with salary of clerks, \$16,200 Passed.

Damon asked that a new line, designated "Line 34A" be added covering the appointment of two clerks at \$50 per month, or full appropriation of \$2,400 be inserted. Mr. Damon said: "Owing to the number of nationalities in this country a growing practice has been to have the wants of each nationality supplied at the post office. The expenses of the post office are naturally large and there has never been any difficulty in supplying the positions at the salaries agreed upon. There has been a practice to advance those in lower positions to the vacancies above them, and I hardly know of an office in the Government where the civil service has been carried on so well as in the post office department of Hawaii. This is all for additional clerks. The clerks now are doing a great deal of extra work and it entails a very slow delivery by having so few clerks."

Jones. I see in Bill 2 there is an item for \$9,000, and quite a part of that amount is due for overtime for the clerks. We were informed by the Post Master General that this would do away with overtime of many of the clerks, and so the incidentals would probably not be as large during the coming period. We don't know anything about the nationality of the clerks, but it is natural to presume that those who have been longest in the office would be promoted and new men introduced. The committee has attempted to show that the increase of business has been very great during the last biennial period and this incurs the necessity of a larger force to do this, and we felt it was no more than right that the department should get these appropriations."

Damon. "I can say this, that the clerks that are in the post office are on the pay rolls passed by the last legislature. We cannot disturb that. This is for a new pay roll, for an addition to the post office staff. It has been the policy not to increase the pay of any members of any departments of the Government, but only to add new positions."

My opinion is, that within 90 days the Post Office and the Custom House will be turned over to the United States Government and we will have very little to do with it. It strikes me that we don't want to waste much time on the matter."

Cooper moved that the item of \$16,200 be passed. Carried.

Line 36 Pay of Postmasters \$15,600 Passed.

(Continued on Page 8)

## ROBERTS PREPARING TO MOVE ON PRETORIA

Boers May Make a Stand at Town  
of Warrenton.

EUROPEAN POWERS REFUSE THE  
PLEA FOR INTERVENTION

Krueger Annexes Orange Free State to the  
Transvaal -- Steyn a Coward -- Where  
War Interest Centers.



KROONSTAD, NEW CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

On the advent of Lord Roberts' army to Bloemfontein President Steyn fled to Kroonstad, seventy miles to the northeast on the line of the railroad to Pretoria, and there established a new seat of government. The town is the base of the next line of resistance of the Boers, who are there concentrating. It is said, to the number of 50,000 under Joubert himself.

LONDON, March 17, 4 20 a m.—With the railway communication to the Cape intact, Lord Roberts will in a few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, is having the result desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly coming down.

Mafeking is now the only point for anxiety, and as it is known that a force has left Kimberley, its relief may be announced before many days pass. The efficiency of the relieving column is heightened by the fact that it is partly composed of regulars.

In the lobbies of Parliament last evening it was remarked that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of government in the Orange Free State is abolished and promising Free States who immediately surrender due consideration.

It is understood that the continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although, like the others, she declined to interfere. It is said that the Pope was appealed to, but that he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the Queen, appealing to her to stop the further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds' efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

The possibility of the destruction of Johannesburg is still discussed here, but it is believed that the French and German shareholders would offer a strong protest.

The latest advices respecting the surrender of Bloemfontein show that the approach of the British caused a stampede. Thirteen trains, each composed of forty cars, and all crammed with Boers, hurried northward just before the line was cut. Mr. Steyn would have been compelled to surrender but he pretended that he was going to visit one of the outposts, and at midnight took a carriage which was waiting for him outside the town and thus escaped. The Boers got the bulk of their wagons and military stores away.

Where Interest Centers.

LONDON, March 17.—War interest centers largely this morning about the Boer forces in south of the Orange Free State, and the converging movement being directed against them by Brabant, Clements and Gatacre. Their strength is variously estimated at from 2000 to 5000, the latter figure being more likely to be correct. They were in the neighborhood of Bethulle, Allwal North and Norval's Point on Thursday, but have since vanished from Allwal North. One Boer command has fallen back into Basutoland, and, according to dispatches, is there waiting to surrender upon learning the terms of Lord Roberts' proclamation.

General Pole-Carew has arrived at Springfontein, and is in position to add his force to that of Clements or Gatacre as the situation demands. General Gatacre threw his force over the Orange River and occupied Bethulle without a shot being fired. General Clements has effected a crossing at Van Zyl's to the east of Norval's Point. Brabant, who is also on the north of the river at Allwal North, is reported to be confronted by the Boers, who are on the hills and have Krupp guns. He is hampered by lack of artillery. The question seems to be not whether the Boers will contest the advance of these three forces, but whether they will succeed in making good their retreat with the railroad barred and Pole-Carew threatening their rear.

Lord Roberts reports that the resistance in the southern part of the Free State is collapsing. Several hundred burghers have decided to surrender and return to their farms.

The proceedings at Bloemfontein according to British reports, almost verge upon comic opera. It could hardly have been expected that the capital would receive an invading army with open arms or decorate and make demonstrations in honor of the army's success. If these accounts are accurate there is apparently only one explanation, that is, that the Free State is tired of the war and anxious to make peace regardless of the action of the Transvaal.

Aiming for Pretoria.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts' success in handling the civil problems at Bloemfontein and the manifest equanimity with which the residents of the capital of the Orange Free State accept the British occupation momentarily eclipse in interest the military situation. It is believed here that the commander in chief of the British forces

in South Africa will soon push on to Pretoria, but Great Britain is quite content to listen for a few days to the exclamations of the people of Bloemfontein and permit the troops to enjoy a few days' rest before expecting further success. Lord Roberts made a quaint speech to the guards at Bloemfontein today, when in his first congratulatory words he expressed pride in their splendid march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-eight hours and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design.

Through a small mistake," said Lord Roberts, "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade, as I intended. I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

Burghers Returning Home.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, March 16.—General Clements crossed the Orange River today. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's point have commenced and it will shortly be ready for traffic. General Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein now is practically in rail communication with Cape Town. My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations.

The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Allwal North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstad to which President Steyn had summoned them.

Rhodes Scores Buller.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview this morning with Cecil Rhodes secured by Julian Ralph in the course of which complaining of the bungling of the home authorities he said:

General Buller's extraordinary or desperate march to Mafeking were to relieve Kimberley, to take all the people away and to fight back to Orange River. You people here and have such wonderful ideas about Buller's generalship, but such a march would have been monstrous.

Mr. Rhodes declared that there had only been 20,000 Boers in the field at once (Continued on Page five)

## JAPAN MAY RETALIATE

Does Not Like Cullom  
Regulations.

WANTS FREE TRADE HERE

The Conflagration in Honolulu—Other  
News From the Far  
East.

The following are extracts from the  
Chinese and Japanese papers received  
in the Oriental mail.

The report that the Hawaiian administration bill will in all probability be passed by Congress has attracted the attention of the Nichi-Nichi and the Tokyo Asahi.

The first paper says that apart from technical considerations—for it is extremely difficult to reconcile the exclusive policy which America adopts in respect to her customs, immigration of labor, and coasting service with her fundamental principle of liberty and equality—America ought to think well before she commits herself to the measures now before Congress, for they surely cannot serve her interest. Yankees who are proverbially shrewd in the matter of business ought to be reminded that should they keep up, as they have been doing of late, an artificial barrier to the ingress of Japanese commodities, Japan, while sincerely deprecating a resort to such a course, may be obliged to fall back on retaliatory measures. Will this promote the import of American commodities into this country? Will it rebound to America's business keenness? It is a fact widely known that but for the Japanese labor the sugar and other industries of the Sandwich group could never have attained their present prosperity and that the sugar planters here are entirely opposed to the idea of dispensing with Japanese labor.

Will Congress suffer itself to be swayed by the voice of a few labor representatives or parties otherwise interested, and pass measures practically aimed at undermining the foundation of the most important industry in Hawaii? And then there is nothing more absurd than the proposal to forbid to steamers flying foreign colors to conduct a service between the continent of America and Hawaii. Let those who countenance this proposal apply it for instance to England. Would they be contented if that great maritime power were to forbid foreigners to carry on the coasting trade between her colonial possessions scattered all the world over? The Nichi-Nichi hopes that the traditional friendship binding the two Pacific Powers may not be ruptured on account of the Hawaiian annexation and especially by the enactment of measures inimical to the interests of the islanders.

The Tokyo Asahi urges the public to enter a strong protest in connection with the idea entertained on the part of a section of the American people that deal with Japanese laborers as they have done with the Chinese. However, if America should confine herself in the case of Hawaii, to the prohibition of contract emigrants alone, the question would become less serious, seeing that the same prohibition is in force in the States. In that case what is required of the Japanese laborers desirous of going to Hawaii is that they do so on their own account and no as contract laborers. At the same time our emigrant agents will have to alter their method of business and to act as surety, overseers and so forth towards our free laborers, so that the relations between them and their employers may be conveniently arranged. Indeed the Asahi learns that this question is being considered already by our agents for they are convinced after years of experience that the Hawaiian planters must continue employing Japanese laborers if they wish to keep their business in a thriving condition.—Japan Times.

The Chinatown Fire

Information to hand from a private source intimates that the Japanese community in Hawaii have reason to believe that the Commission recently appointed to enquire into and determine the amount of damage caused by the recent disastrous conflagration has practically decided that one uniform and fixed sum of 100 yen be allowed to each of Japanese sufferers as his share of compensation, and that in excuse for this arbitrary and wholly unjustifiable proposal it is urged that the Hawaiian Treasury has at its command only one million yen which amount would be utterly inadequate to meet the disbursements that would be necessary were the compensation for damage to be computed on the basis of actual losses incurred by the Japanese and the Chinese. Though this course of action is not glaringly inconsistent with the previous record of the Honolulu Government, we must refuse to believe that our correspondent has been correctly informed in regard to this extraordinary matter. The Hawaiian authorities know as well as we do that they will have to reckon with the Japanese Empire before they can arrive at any such conclusion in this matter. They must consider besides that whatever they do they do it in the name and under the shadow of the Star and Stripes which as the world recognizes is a point emphatically for justice and fairness. By thus putting

the record of our deeds on the statement we have made, we hope we are only doing justice to the Hawaiian Government.

Burning Infected House

The burning of the town from any cause of plague during the last few weeks has not caused the matter to be forgotten by the authorities. At a meeting of the Prefectural Council, the proposal to burn down that part of Fukuoka-mura where the plague broke out was revived and after a protracted debate it was agreed to carry it out. The part it is proposed to burn down is situated at Harabedori, 5 and 6-chome, and consists of 13 blocks of buildings numbering 60 houses, and covering 300 tsubo of ground. It is estimated the total cost of the destruction of the houses will come to Y7,000. The owners of the houses are stated to have consented to the decision, and to have presented a note to that effect to the authorities, and it is believed that Governor Ohmori will issue an order for the evacuation of the houses within a few days. The value of the houses is estimated at Y6,640. Part of the cost of destroying the houses and moving the people will come out of the Y7,000 contributed by the Mitsui Bank towards the general plague fund.—Kobe Chronicle.

The Jiji states on the authority of Mr. Hawaka, engineer of the Hyogo Kencho, that prefectural authorities of Hyogo have definitely decided to destroy at no distant date, a number of houses infected by the plague. These houses, which number more than 40 in all, situated in Harabedori Rokucho-mura in Fukuoka village will be first dismantled and carefully disinfected by drenching them with sea-water, and the timbers, etc., will afterwards be used for building purposes.

A serious obstacle in the way of properly carrying out this measure lies in the difficulty of finding accommodation for the occupants of the condemned houses. In this connection, the authorities are inclined to build new houses for them, at the expense of the Government.

Eruption of Mount Kirishima.

In the report of the eruption of Mount Kirishima, a noted volcano at Huga, on the 16th ult., it was stated that some men were killed or injured by the occurrence. From the account given by one of the injured men which is published in one of our vernacular contemporaries, it appears that five residents of Nishiohokamura, Kita-Morogata district, Miyazaki prefecture, ascended the mountain about 8 a. m. on the day of the eruption on a shooting excursion, making their way to a place called Dabimbani, about 1,600 yards distant from the crater at the southwestern side of the mountain. They were making preparations to start shooting, when a violent sound as though hundreds of thunderbolts had burst, was heard, and the next moment burning ashes with fragments of rocks fell like rain. The men were blinded by the falling ashes and unable to move. They, therefore, remained prostrate on the ground for about an hour, when the fall of ashes became less dense, and then they dashed down the hill, hardly knowing in their fright how much they were injured. The distance to the bottom was about one ri, where there was a tea-house. Here two of them fell down exhausted and died from their injuries. Three other who were also seriously burnt and knocked about by the falling stones were assisted to their homes. The bodies of the two dead men are reported to have presented a very shocking spectacle. Their bodies were badly burnt and inflamed, and all the hair on their heads was singed off.—Kobe Chronicle.

The Chinese Reformers.

King Lin-shan, lately manager of the Chinese Telegraph Office at Shanghai, who had to fly from China on account of his having annexed his name to and forwarded to Peking the telegraphic report signed by the leading Shanghai Chinese residents against the intended deposition of the Emperor Kwang Hui, has been arrested, says a special dispatch to the China Gazette of the 26th ult., by the Portuguese authorities at Macao on the instigation of the Chinese officials in Kwantung.

Extradition proceedings have been commenced by the Chinese Government in order that King (who was condemned to death by the murderous Empress Dowager without trial) may be handed over to the tender mercies, but there are hopes here that his release may yet be obtained.

The same paper reports that a private telegram to Shanghai from Peking says that the Empress Dowager has ordered the Viceroy Li Hung Chang at Canton to seek out and destroy the graves and skeletons of the ancestors of Kang Ku-wei and Liang Chih-shan and other members of the Reform Party in Kwangtung province.—North China News.

American Consul General Dead

We deeply regret to announce the death of the United States Consul General for Yokohama, Mr. J. C. Gower, which took place at the Consulate on Tuesday morning at 8 30. Mr. Gower had been in poor health for some time suffering from an incurable ailment and he had had the intention of returning to America this month. An operation was undertaken on Sunday by Drs. Koch, Eldridge and Rokkaku, and was completely successful as far as the immediate object was concerned. Unfortunately, however, the patient's vitality—he was always a delicate man—was at a very low ebb and though for a time it appeared that he might rally, signs of sinking were observed about 3 a. m. on Tuesday and he succumbed.

(Continued on Page 4)

## THE CABINET

Interesting Letter from Mr. Hartwell.

The Scope of the Court of Claims-- Election Cases Have the Right of Way.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. President Dole read a short letter from Secretary of State Hay and Minister Mott-Smith read the following letter from Mr. Hartwell:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1900. Honorable E. A. Mott-Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Etc. Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I have your letters—one of the 15th and two of the 20th ultimo—with enclosures.

I am sorry to learn by telegram from Alexander & Baldwin to W. O. Smith this morning of five more cases of plague in Honolulu. This is distressing and yet these things, perhaps, are to be expected for some time yet.

In re the claims, I have inferred that the intention was not to exclude claimants from bringing actions if they thought fit, in the regular course. That is a matter which is optional with them, nor is the Court of Claims authorized to enforce payment, I should say. All that they are authorized to do, apparently, is to make awards upon the evidence before them, leaving the Council of State, if it thinks fit to do so, to appropriate money for payment of such awards. That is the way it looks to me.

Upon receipt of your letters of the 20th ultimo, with notice of the appropriation made by the Council of State, Act 1, I called upon the Secretary of State upon the 6th inst., and informed him of the uncertainty which appeared to exist in the mind of some persons in Honolulu of the President's intention concerning the old Legislature, and asked him if he would not send a dispatch to Mr. Dole by the America Maru of the 7th inst.; I was informed the same day by the Secretary's private secretary that the dispatch had been sent and I enclose his letter.

I felt confident that you would all be pleased to get immediate approval of Act 1, as conveyed by that dispatch. In all these matters about appropriations and about the President having the right, if he wished, under the Newlands' Resolution to ratify the Legislature and give it power to act, it must be borne in mind that the President neither wishes to declare explicitly that he has not such powers, nor on the other hand, does he wish to exercise them and have them called into question unnecessarily. That, I believe, is about the position, and yet you remember my writing to you that the President was about to send a message to Congress asking for an emergency bill to be passed which Attorney General Griggs actually drew, authorizing a Hawaiian Legislature—the old one, I understood, although I did not see the bill. For all I can say, it may have been authorized the Council of State to act as a Legislature. Attorney General Griggs desired also, and I presume it is a good political course, to avoid taking any unnecessary action on any Hawaiian matters pending the enactment of the Hawaiian bill, and each of the telegrams, the first authorizing, as you remember, appropriations to eradicate the plague and intended to include the filtration plant, the second telegram authorizing five commissioners to be appointed to assess damages for the burning of Chinatown, and the third of last Tuesday, expressing the President's views against calling the old Legislature and his expectation that the Council of State would do what was requisite for appropriations until the bill should take effect—these were prepared to meet the conditions above mentioned and I wrote them all.

On the 8th inst., upon receipt of Honolulu newspapers of the 21st ultimo, containing a notice by the Speaker of the House, calling it together, I called upon the Secretary of State and told him what I had seen, asking him whether he thought it was best to send by the Vancouver steamer leaving the next day, a dispatch to Mr. Dole, informing him positively that the President did not consider that there was now any Hawaiian Legislature or that his further continuing officers in office included or was meant to include the Legislature, after their term of office had expired.

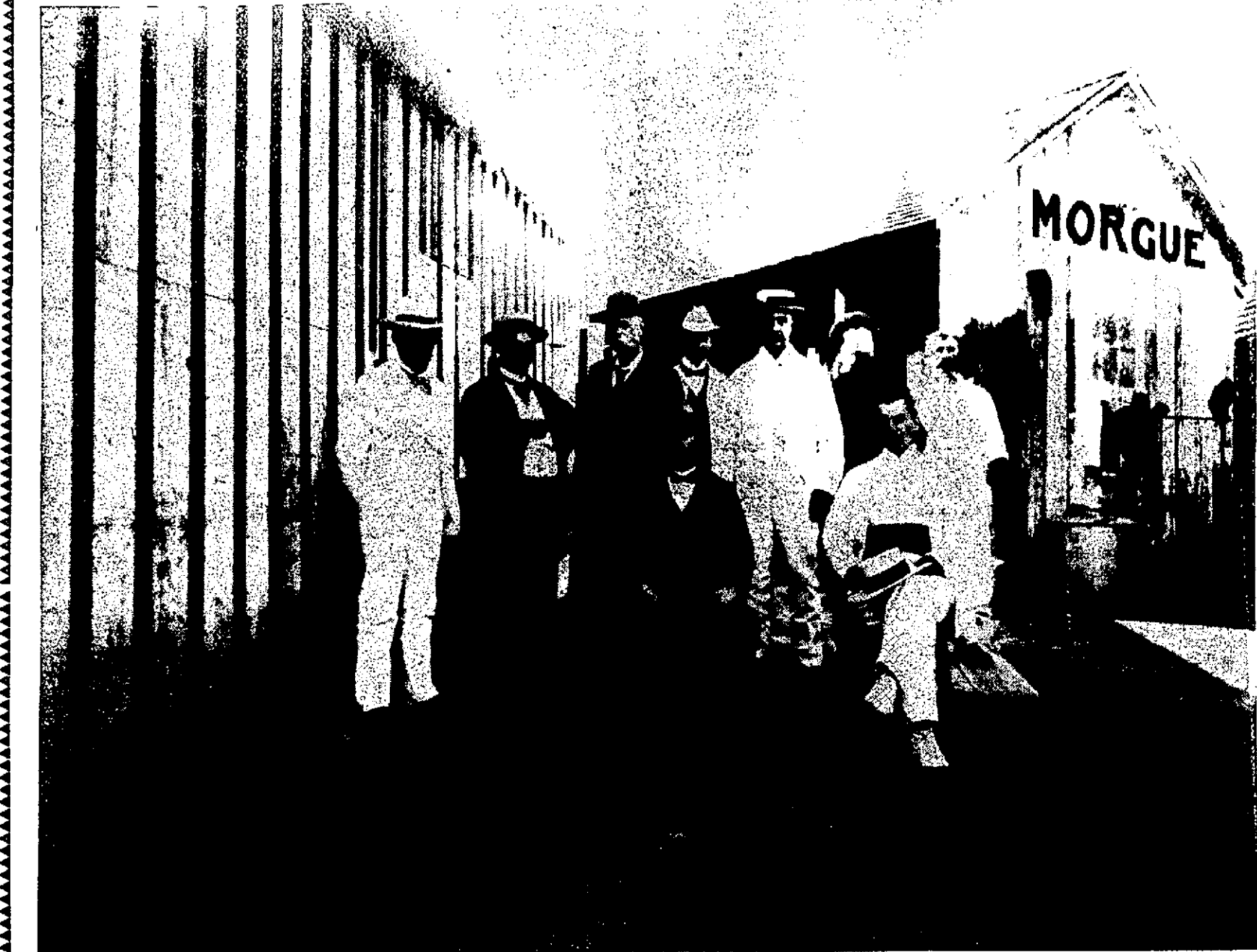
Mr. Hay said: "I do not like this pinging away with telegrams. The last telegram conclusively implied all that. Don't you think so?"

I said "yes" and after telegraphing to Rithet & Co., at Victoria and learning from them that the steamer sailed at seven last evening, I sent Mr. Dole a telegram containing the purport of what Mr. Hay had said.

I hope that all will go well until the bill is passed. The Secretary of State was apparently gratified to learn that the Senate had passed the amendment which I proposed to Mr. Cullom, authorizing President McKinley to direct the expenditure of public funds in Hawaii until the first meeting of the Legislature in Hawaii. There is delay about bringing up the bill in the House. Election cases have the right of way and Mr. Knox has not yet been able to get a time fixed for the Hawaiian bill. He may not succeed, I am told, in having it set before April 3d. This is a disappointment to me, although I do not know from anything I have learned from yourself or from Mr. Dole, that the delay will cause any special difficulty. It is possible that you have written to me concerning the length of time they or sixty days, when you think the bill would properly take effect after its enactment. I have left that matter for Mr. W. O. Smith, who insists on sixty days. I do not know whether he is right or not—I mean, whether a shorter time would answer or is desired. A. S. HARTWELL.

It was voted that the government let

## PRESIDENT WOOD OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND THE GROUP OF PLAGUE FIGHTERS



(From Thursday's Daily).

Probably no group of men in Honolulu has been so prominent in fighting the plague as the one shown in the above illustration. In fact, two or three in the group have occupied more of the public's attention for the past three months than usually falls to the share of the average political leader. Among those represented in the illustration are men who have devoted their entire energies and professional skill toward checking the ravages of what promised, in the beginning, to be the most sweeping scourge that has visited the Hawaiian Islands. Day and night were merged in one in order that the battle of scientific knowledge might be pitted with redoubled force against the mysterious foe from the Orient; and this devotion to public duty has not been without its compensating results. Today Honolulu stands almost rid of its visitation of bubonic plague.

The group shows faces familiar to almost every resident in Honolulu, and especially so to the Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians. The latter races have come to know the faces and figures of the health physicians and officials from afar, and their approach was often the signal for unusual excitement, as the appearance of the President of the Board or any of his staff of physicians was to them a warning of danger. Many of these men bore the brunt of the search for plague patients, visiting infected houses, caring for those already advanced in the last stages of the dread disease, or performing post-mortem

examinations in order that a surgical history of the cases could be transferred to the archives of the Health Department. Much of this work was performed under circumstances which would have appalled a layman. The chances for becoming infected with the bacilli of the disease were great; but in no instance is it recorded that one of the physicians who courageously began the ghastly work, on or about December 12th last, faltered in his labors or even became stricken.

Ferretting out cases of plague, however, has not been all that was required of the physicians. The great machinery of the Board of Health had to be kept running smoothly. What with the tremendous responsibility of watching the daily progress of suppression of the plague, organizing and controlling the small army of health guards, constructing and creating camps of detention for the thousands of people who were rendered homeless by the great fire of January 20th, or who were unfortunate enough to dwell in the same house with a plague patient, establishing camps of relief for those discharged from quarantine, keeping a watchful eye upon the shipping which entered or left the harbor, disbursing the great appropriations of funds used in checking the progress of the disease, and disposing of the bodies of plague victims, the official head or President of the Board of Health has performed his part in a manner which must stamp him as the man of the hour.

Dr. Wood, the President of the Board, sits in the center of the group. His has easily been the controlling spirit in the Board of Health meetings. His executive ability and keen foresight as President, coupled with his unceasing attention to the duties of a physician, have proven invaluable to the Health Department. President Wood has probably been the most active member of the Board and personally investigated almost every case of plague reported, traced the causes of

infection, visited time and again infected premises and districts to gather data of each case, and, followed by the Board of Health members, pointed out with unerring judgment such places in Chinatown and other portions of Honolulu as were insanitary and a menace to the health of the community. Chinatown, Kewalo, Iwilei, Wai-kiki and Kalihi have learned to know President Wood's face, but his sudden descents were not always for the purpose of condemning houses to be destroyed by fire; oftentimes it has been upon a mission of kindness as a physician ministering to the wants of a sufferer. Honolulu has not been the only city to profit by the President's active endeavors. Kahului, Maui, when visited by the plague, had recourse to President Wood's personal attendance, and later a hasty trip to Hilo was taken by him, where he put in motion the machinery of the local Health Department, and had the city quarantined.

Beginning on the left of the picture, Dr. Hoffmann, the bacteriologist of the Board of Health is the first in the standing group. To him is accredited the greatest number of post-mortem examinations of plague victims and suspects, together with the preparation of the microscopical slides and cultures of plague bacilli. Next in line is Dr. Day, member of the Board of Health and one of the first physicians to be notified of the existence of a case of plague in Honolulu. Dr. Emerson, member of the Board of Health and Government Physician as well, stands next to Dr. Day, and is a recognized authority on sanitation. To Dr. Emerson is accredited the post-mortem examinations of two plague victims on December 12th, the day of the outbreak in Honolulu. Both the victims belonged to the famous Ahl premises of Block 10. Standing behind the group is Dr. Jobe, a recent addition to the medical fraternity, who has been one of the call physicians of the Health Board. Dr. Carmichael, resident sur-

geon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, stands almost directly behind President Wood, attired in a white suit. Dr. Carmichael, from the commencement of the plague visitation has been deeply interested in the plague developments, and has kept the Government at Washington fully advised of the situation here. He was firm in the belief that Honolulu had plague when the first announcement was made, when others of the medical fraternity scoffed at the idea. The bacteriological work has had special interest for him, and on the results in the laboratory he has based many of his reports to Washington. Through him Honolulu obtained its first supply of plague serum and prophylactic from Washington. Next to him stands Dr. Nichols, the superintendent of battery camp. Battery camp, unlike other detention camps, was only for people who had been directly exposed to infection, either in the houses where there had been a plague patient or victim, or lived close by. The camp has been successful from the start and not a case of plague or suspicion thereof was ever reported by the superintendent. This camp directly adjoined the pesthouse, or plague hospital more properly speaking. At the end of the line is Mr. Frank Miller, now in charge of the pest hospital. Under the superintendency of Armstrong Smith, Mr. Miller was a nurse, assuming charge when Mr. Smith went into quarantine. Mr. Miller has gained an enviable record in his fearless treatment of the plague sufferers. Lastly, is Dr. C. E. Camp, the assistant bacteriologist of the Board of Health. Volunteering his services when plague broke out, he has been an able worker in the laboratory, and indefatigable in his efforts to make a history of the plague by records of microscopical slides and cultures.

The photograph was taken March 11 by Williams just after completing a post-mortem examination on the body of Ah Jan, plague victim from Iwilei.

### THE CANAL TREATY.

The British Government May Decline To Accept Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is the text of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty:

"At the end of section 5 of article 1, the following shall be added:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: While Nicaragua has filed no formal complaint of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the feeling in Pan American circles is that that country will oppose objection to any attempt on the part of the United States to carry out its provisions in force of war.

Senator Cress, the diplomatic representative of Nicaragua here, says that, as signed the convention meets with the entire approval of his Government, but he is anxious to discuss the Davis amendment and how he or his Government will react to it.

It is known, however, that he feels that Nicaragua would be justified in refusing to grant any concessions to the United States when a provision in a treaty which a third power announces that it proposes to take any measures that may seem advisable with reference to the canal for its own defense. This may mean, in the opinion of

the pan-American diplomats, that the United States may seize the territory through which the canal passes and fortify it or take any other high-handed action on the pretext that it is necessary for its own defense.

The Central American republics heartily applauded the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because of its neutrality feature, and they sincerely regret, according to their representatives here, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has deemed it expedient to make modifications.

A high official of the Administration said that the British Government will be inclined to reject the treaty as amended and hold that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force, and that its provisions stop the United States from constructing a canal across the Isthmus.

President Zelaya, knowing the sensitiveness and the patriotic feelings of Nicaraguans, will not commit himself on the question of United States troops being landed to defend the projected canal. He says the solution of the question rests wholly with Congress.

While Frederic Rice, a young son of Dr. Milton Rice, was playing with a hatchet on Tuesday his baby brother Robbie got his hand in the way, with the result that a portion of the third finger on his right hand was chopped off. Dr. Rice afterwards amputated the finger above the first joint.

### CANADIAN POLITICS.

An Unseemly Row in the Dominion Parliament.

CHICAGO, March 15.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Tribune from Ottawa, Ont., says:

Desk pounding, palm slapping, slinging of epithets and choruses of groans characterized yesterday afternoon's proceedings in the House of Commons. It began with Sir Wilfrid Laurier declining to grant further courtesies to the opposition with regard to notices on the order paper. G. E. Foster took objection amid manifestations of approval and disapproval. Mr. Foster angrily nicknamed Sir Wilfrid "His High Mightiness," "A vizier," "A Czar of all the Russias," "His Majesty," and so forth.

When the speaker had succeeded in restoring order, Sir Wilfrid reproved the opposition for violating the rules of decency, which brought up Sir Charles Tupper with the counter charge that only a few nights back Sir Wilfrid's followers had shown their sense of decency by saying he had violated all the ten commandments. There was a roar that drowned Sir Charles' voice, and Sir Richard Cartwright got up and insinuated it was probably in Sir Charles' own interest the question was not gone into. Sir Wilfrid caught Mr. Speaker's eye and rose to assert the dignity of the House, and said he would not indulge in personalities. The scenes continued till the end of the sitting.

Ottawa settlers are satisfied that ultimately they will receive recognition from the authorities at Washington.

## Special Sale OF Agate Ware!

Now is the time to replenish your kitchen. Here are some of the prices:

Bake Pans, Medium	30 cts.
Bake Pans, Large	50 cts.
Pudding Pans	20 cts.
Large Ladles	15 cts.
Quart Cups	20 cts.
Dinner Kettles	90 cts.
Dish Pans	60 cts.
Soup Plates, Large	20 cts.
Dinner Plates, Large	20 cts.
Coffee Pots	35 cts.
Tea Pots	35 cts.
Meat Pie Dishes	25 cts.

And a hundred other articles likewise reduced in price.

Our new stock of GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, has at last arrived and we have them in all sizes.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Groceries, Glass, Lem, Ho use P nishing Goods.

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JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood. NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Bone Lumps, Cures Rashes and Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of low-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be that they get the genuine article. Worklike imitations and substitutes are sometimes pained off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waihalu Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.





## NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

# REPUBLICS MUST FALL

Boer Governments Will  
Be Expunged.

PRESIDENTS ASK FOR PEACE

Lord Salisbury Will Not Assent to  
the Terms Proposed—Official  
Correspondence.

LONDON, March 13.—Krugger and  
Steyn's request for peace was based  
on the following conditions:

First—Reorganization of the inde-  
pendence and sovereignty of the South  
African Republic and Orange Free  
State.

Second—Naturalization to be conferred  
upon foreigners residing five years  
in the Transvaal.

Third—English and Dutch to be  
taught in the public schools and to be  
used in the courts.

Fourth—Arbitration of claims growing  
out of the Jameson raid, of the  
coolie question, of the dispute growing  
out of the restrictions imposed by the  
South African Republic upon the ne-  
groes of the entire Transvaal and of  
all other questions at issue between  
the belligerents.

Letter from the Presidents.

LONDON, March 13.—A parliamen-  
tary paper containing the telegrams  
sent to the British Government by the  
Presidents of the South African Re-  
public and the Orange Free State and  
Great Britain's reply thereto was issued  
this afternoon. It first gives the  
telegram sent by the two Presidents  
to the Marquis of Salisbury, as fol-  
lows:

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 5.—The  
blood and tears of thousands who have  
suffered by this war, and the prospect  
of all moral and economical ruin  
wherewith South Africa is now threaten-  
ed, make it necessary for both bel-  
ligerents to ask themselves dispassion-  
ately and as in the sight of the tribu-  
ne God for what are they fighting and  
whether the aim of each justifies all  
this appalling misery and devastation.

With this object, and in view of the  
assertions of various British statesmen  
to the effect that this war was  
begun and is being carried on with the  
set purpose of undermining Her Maj-  
esty's authority in South Africa and of  
setting up an administration over all  
of South Africa, independent of Her  
Majesty's Government, we consider it  
our duty to solemnly declare that this  
war was undertaken solely as a de-  
fensive measure to maintain the  
threatened independence of the South  
African Republic, and is only continued  
in order to secure and maintain the  
incontestable independence of both  
republics as sovereign international  
states and to obtain the assurance that  
those of Her Majesty's subjects who  
have taken part with us in this war  
shall suffer no harm whatever in per-  
son or property. On these conditions,  
but on these conditions alone, are we  
now, as in the past, desirous of seeing  
peace re-established in South Africa;  
while, if Her Majesty's Government is  
determined to destroy the independ-  
ence of the republics, there is nothing  
left to us and to our people but to perse-  
vere to the end in the course already  
begun.

In spite of the overwhelming pre-  
eminence of the British empire, we  
have confidence in that God who light-  
ed the unextinguishable fire of love of  
freedom in the hearts of ourselves, and  
in our belief that He will not forsake  
us and that He will accomplish His  
work in us and in our descendants.

We hesitated to make this declara-  
tion earlier to your Excellency, as we  
feared that as long as the advantage  
was always on our side, and as long  
as our forces held defensive positions  
far within Her Majesty's colonies, such  
a declaration might hurt the feelings  
and honor of the British people. But  
as the prestige of the British Empire  
may be considered to be assured by  
the capture of one of our forces by Her  
Majesty's troops, and since we have  
thereby been forced to evacuate other  
positions which our forces had occu-  
pied, that difficulty is over, and we  
can no longer hesitate to clearly in-  
form your Government and people, in  
the light of fighting and on what con-  
ditions we are ready to restore peace.

Salisbury's Reply.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the  
President of the South African Re-  
public and the Orange Free State:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11.—I  
have the honor to acknowledge your  
Honors' telegram, dated March 5, from  
Bloemfontein, of which the purport is  
essentially to demand that Her Maj-  
esty's Government shall recognize "the  
incontestable independence of the  
South African Republic and Free State" as  
"sovereign international states," and  
to offer on those terms to bring  
the war to a conclusion.

In the beginning of October last  
peace existed between Her Majesty  
and the two republics under conven-  
tions which then were in existence. A  
discussion had been proceeding for  
some months between Her Majesty's  
Government and the South African Re-  
public, of which the object was to ob-  
tain redress for certain very serious  
grievances under which the British  
residents in South Africa were suffer-  
ing. In the course of these negotia-  
tions the South African Republic had,  
to the knowledge of Her Majesty's  
Government, made considerable arma-  
ments, and the latter had consequen-  
tially taken steps to provide correspond-  
ing reinforcements of the British gar-  
risons at Cape Town and in Natal. No  
infringement of the rights guaran-  
teed by the conventions had, up to that  
point, taken place on the British side.

Suddenly, at two days' notice, the  
South African Republic, after issuing  
an insulting ultimatum, declared war  
upon Her Majesty, and the Orange  
Free State, with whom there had not  
even been any discussion, took a simi-

lar step. Her Majesty's dominions  
were immediately invaded by the two  
republics. Siege was laid to three  
towns within the British frontier, a  
large portion of two colonies were occu-  
pied, with great destruction of property  
and life, and the Republics claimed  
that the inhabitants of excess of 100,000  
of Her Majesty's subjects had been killed  
in the course of the operations. The South  
African Republic had been accumulating  
for many years past, in the years of its  
enormous scale, which by their  
character, could only have been in end  
of for use against Great Britain.

Your Honor makes some observa-  
tions of a negative character upon the  
object with which these preparations  
were made. I do not think it necessary  
to discuss the question you have raised.  
But the result of these prepara-  
tions, carried on with great secrecy,  
has been that the British Empire has  
been compelled to confront an invasion  
which has entailed upon the empire a  
costly war and the loss of thousands of  
precious lives. This great calamity  
has been the penalty Great Britain has  
suffered for having of recent years  
acquiesced in the existence of the two  
republics. In view of the use to which

YOUNG PRESIDENT STEYN OF  
THE ORANGE FREE STATE.



The election of Martinus Theunis  
Steyn, four years ago, to the Presi-  
dency of the Orange Free State was con-  
sidered at the time a victory for the  
Boers, as his candidacy was promoted  
by President Krugger. President  
Steyn's rise has been remarkable. He  
was born just three years after the  
founding of the Orange Free State. He  
was sent abroad for an education, and  
applied himself to study in England  
and Holland, returning home in 1882.  
He practiced law six years at the bar  
of the Supreme Court of his native  
state, was made Attorney General, and  
in less than a year thereafter was  
raised to the bench at the age of 32.  
In 1896 he became President. He is  
now only 42 years old. President Steyn  
is most happy in his home life, with  
his boy and three little girls. Mrs.  
Steyn is of the family of Wessels, one  
of the early Boer leaders. She was  
educated in Europe and is thoroughly  
modern in her ideas.

the two republics have put the position  
which was given them, and the  
calamities their unprovoked acts have  
inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions,  
Her Majesty's Government can only  
answer to your Honors' telegram by  
saying that they are not prepared to  
assent to the independence either of  
the South African Republic or the Or-  
ange Free State.

The correspondence was read in  
both houses of Parliament today and  
the concluding paragraph of the British  
Premier's reply elicited prolonged  
cheers.

## EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This  
Comes From Kawaiahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't  
it an occurrence of statement that can  
be proven true and correct in every  
particular? What constitutes conclu-  
sive evidence to the mind of a Honolu-  
lu citizen? Is it the statement of  
some one made in Texas or California?  
We think not, but when some of our  
own people make a statement and it is  
indorsed by many, there can be no  
question about that. Under these cir-  
cumstances we call them facts, and  
they are every-day facts, because they  
are occurring every day. Don't take  
our word for what is said. If you are  
not satisfied, ask them; people don't  
make such assertions without good  
reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao in-  
forms us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble,  
which was, I believe, caused by my  
lifting heavy weights whilst young.  
Pains in the small of my back were  
one of the symptoms of my complaint.  
My trouble extends back to the time  
when I was 28 years of age, and as I  
am now 49, that is a considerable pe-  
riod. During all this time I was sub-  
jected to pains in the back. They con-  
tinued despite the fact that I consult-  
ed several physicians and took numer-  
ous remedies. No relief thus gained  
can be compared to the benefit ob-  
tained from using Doan's Backache  
Kidney Pills. I have got on wonder-  
fully well since taking them. I am  
quite satisfied with the result, and  
shall always have some of the pills by  
me, even when going from Honolulu  
to other missionary fields in the South  
Pacific. There is no other remedy like  
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kid-  
ney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills  
which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S  
BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. There-  
fore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney  
Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are  
sold by all druggists and storekeepers  
at 50 cents per box (six boxes for  
\$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of  
price by the Hollister Drug Co., Hon-  
olulu, wholesale agents for the Hawa-  
ian Islands.

# HAWAII NEWS

Hilo Has a Kick About  
Appropriations.

Manslaughter at Honokaa—An Early  
Morning Fire—Lost Clothes  
And Other Items.

The Tribune believes that it ex-  
presses the feelings of the people of  
Hilo when it says we are not ungrate-  
ful to the Advertiser for its vigorous  
and timely editorial, addressed to the  
Council of State, protesting against  
the inequitable ratio of appropriations  
for Honolulu and Hilo asked for by  
that body. "The total appropriation  
proposed by the Council of State," says  
the editorial writer, "for Honolulu pub-  
lic improvements is \$1,329,872, while  
that for Hilo is only \$74,600, or in  
round numbers 5 per cent of the  
amount proposed for Honolulu. This  
is certainly not a fair division, and  
the figures are commended to the Ex-  
ecutive and the Council of State for  
consideration."

It may seem like a waste of effort  
to call the attention of the Council of  
State to so glaring a discrepancy, if  
their eyes are so blinded that they  
cannot see it for themselves. Never-  
theless we hope that such is not the  
case. We have ever had occasion to  
note that the preponderance of the  
Honolulu element in the government has  
been productive of a bias which was  
too evident to everyone to be over-  
looked or derided, and which has re-  
sulted in an inequitable distribution of  
revenue proceeds to the detriment not  
only of Hilo but of all the outside dis-  
tricts. We cannot, however, bring  
ourselves to believe that the Executive  
and the Council of State are so utterly  
oblivious of the duties of their office  
and of the obligations they have un-  
dertaken, even at this eleventh hour  
of their authority, when their last op-  
portunity is occurring to tap the na-  
tional treasury for the benefit of one  
town—we can hardly believe that in  
this contingency, they will deliberately  
ask for an appropriation for Honolulu  
twenty times as large as that asked  
for Hilo. The natural development of  
Hilo or of any other town means the  
natural development of the country in  
general, and the natural developmen-  
t of Hilo certainly calls for more than  
one-twentieth that of Honolulu, es-  
pecially when we consider the work  
already accomplished for Honolulu by  
large previous expenditures of public  
funds.

The Advertiser suggests that when  
these figures come to the notice of the  
people of Hilo, the air hereabouts will  
become blue. As yet such will not be  
the case for we cannot believe that the  
Council of State is really so lost to all  
sense of the real reason for its exist-  
ence as to perpetrate such an outrage  
upon the country.—Hilo Tribune.

## Manslaughter at Honokaa.

Honokaa is making rapid strides to-  
ward the point where for cutting  
scraps that quiet village by the sea  
will rate second only to Honolulu.  
Last week there was the case of the  
Japanese assaulting one of his coun-  
trymen with an adze, wounding him  
dangerously.

A few days prior to this event Na-  
halea, a native known in police circles  
while out in the woods found a knife  
belonging to a Japanese named Niko-  
aro. As the spot where the knife was  
found was near where the Hawaiian  
wife had been gathering ferns he sus-  
pected infidelity. Returning to his  
home he charged his wife but she de-  
nied it. Then he battered her until  
the woman was ready to admit any-  
thing, but she professed innocence and  
Nahalea struck her in the breast with  
an axe, knocking her senseless. He  
was tried for this in the District Court  
at Honokaa, convicted and sentenced to  
imprisonment for the term of one year.

He appealed his case and then start-  
ed out for the Japanese. The man was  
found taking a door for a grass house  
and was immediately accused by the  
infuriated husband. The Japanese de-  
nied that he knew anything about the  
woman, but the Hawaiian was not satis-  
fied and struck the Japanese on the  
head with the axe, felling him. While  
the Japanese was on the ground he  
was struck on the point of the jaw, and  
Nahalea was taken into custody. Last  
Saturday the Japanese died from the  
effects of the blow on the chin, a post-  
mortem showing that the skull had  
been fractured at the base of the brain.  
The prisoner was sent into Hilo for  
safe keeping. He was a shipped man  
on Kukulhaele plantation several years  
ago and was considered a bad egg  
worked by persons with whom he had  
worked. He has been in jail several  
times for petty offenses. His wife is  
an estimable Hawaiian woman and  
there was no ground for the husband  
to suspect her of wrong-doing.—Haw-  
aian Herald.

## Why It Is.

The mail which arrived in Hilo bay  
by the Iwawani at 8 o'clock on Thurs-  
day evening did not reach the post-  
office until 8 o'clock the next morning.  
This breaks the record for slowness  
even in Hilo, but just where the re-  
sponsibility rests seems hard to deter-  
mine. Some contend that as the Iwa-  
nani is an inter-island steamer her  
people wanted to beat the record of  
the Wilder Company for delaying the  
mails, which, by the way, is a hard  
thing to do. Others say that as the  
inter-island steamers usually run to  
the Kona side of the island, where they  
never have any mail, the captain failed  
to appreciate the importance of land-  
ing it here. Still others say that as the  
belonging of mail here by an inter-is-  
land boat is only a matter of accommo-  
dation to the people, the postmaster

could have sent out for it instead of

waiting it to be sent ashore.  
These reasons would be quite un-  
satisfactory to a resident of the United  
States, Porto Rico, Patagonia or any  
other civilized or half civilized country  
in prompt transportation of the  
supposed to be the care of the  
mail, and to be paid for accord-  
ing to the rate known.  
Hilo, it should be known,  
has not paid the Chief Execu-  
tive's vast republic \$12,000  
and a small army of  
salaries in proportion,  
and a considerable for Cooper and  
other buildings has roved on ac-  
count the plague, brought in by an  
out of Board of Health, after we  
have done all this and piled up a mil-  
lion dollar surplus in the treasury, we  
have enough money left to remedy  
the inconvenience caused by its  
requiring a couple of weeks to get mail  
from Honolulu to Hilo, not even  
counting down the salaries of  
country postmasters 10 per cent, for  
the sake of making up treasury de-  
ficits.—Hilo Tribune.

## What Became of the Clothes.

The lack of Hilo who put in most  
of their time for a couple of weeks in  
making garments for the destitute vic-  
tims of fire and plague in Honolulu of  
various nationalities, are not alto-  
gether pleased at what seems to have  
been the destination of the whole  
donation.

It seems that the clothes were sent  
down to George Beckley, and consigned  
to Mr. George Carter, who was  
prominent in the relief work in Honolu-  
lu, among the destitute. It seems  
further that Carter never received the  
clothes; in fact Mr. Beckley acknowl-  
edged as much to Mrs. Severance on  
his return from Honolulu. He said,  
however, that he had placed them in  
just as good hands.

This seemed to be the end of the  
matter, until a short time ago, when  
Mrs. Severance received a letter from  
Mrs. Gulick, in Honolulu, saying that  
while the efforts of the Hilo people  
were appreciated fully, it seemed too  
bad that, as there were so many desti-  
tute Japanese, they hadn't received a  
portion of the clothes; that they had  
all gone to the Hawaiians. This does  
indeed, seem to, more especially as so  
many Japanese here contributed  
clothes and work for the garments,  
and also in view of the fact that a sum  
of about \$1100 in cash was sent down  
by the same steamer to the Hawaiians  
who had suffered at that time.—Hilo  
Tribune.

## The Transport Siam.

The horse transport Siam, which was  
supposed by all true believers to be in  
Honolulu, climbed over the horizon  
about 12 o'clock on Tuesday, making a  
bee line for the reef. It is supposed  
the sighted one of the scows which  
happened to be laying out in the bay  
and took it to be Hilo wharf. She  
didn't know how small the Govern-  
ment wharf at Hilo really is. The  
Siam came to anchor near the Annie  
Johnson about 4 p. m. She brought  
360 head of animals, all in splendid  
condition. But one was lost and that  
through the carelessness of one of the  
guards. Dr. W. H. Jones, the veteri-  
nary surgeon in charge, has reason to  
pat himself on the back. The Siam  
will be remembered as the unfortunate  
transport that struck a terrific storm  
on the northern route last year, and  
ended at Manila just seventeen ani-  
mals out of over three hundred with  
which she started, and some of those  
had to be killed subsequently.

The Siam carries the Austrian flag.  
Lieutenant H. K. Bane is in charge of  
the expedition. Dr. Stevens is physi-  
cian. About twelve hours out of San  
Francisco some consternation was  
caused by the breaking out of a fire in  
the upper deck. It seems that con-  
siderable coal was carried on this deck,  
some of which, piled around the  
smokestack, had ignited, brisk work  
for about three-quarters of an hour  
and throwing overboard about fifteen  
tons of coal averted the danger.—Hilo  
Tribune.

## Hail Church Opened.

Sunday was a memorable day in the  
history of Hail church. After being  
closed for several weeks to permit the  
carpenters to make repairs it was re-  
opened in a blaze of glory. The ser-  
vices for the day began with the Sun-  
day School exercises at 9 o'clock  
which continued for two hours. Then  
the regular church services began.  
The sermon by Mr. Desha is said to  
have been one of the best ever preach-  
ed by that gentleman. The musical  
program for the services, both morn-  
ing and evening, were exceptionally  
fine. In the evening there was a union  
service, the congregation of the For-  
eign church joining. The amount  
raised at the two services was \$175  
which, with the proceeds of the con-  
cert at Spreckels' hall on Saturday  
night, amounting to \$100 above ex-  
penses, entirely frees the church of  
debt incurred in making the improve-  
ments. These amounted to nearly  
\$1,200 and the sum, apart from that  
mentioned above, was raised by sub-  
scription.—Hawaii Herald.

## Early Morning Fire.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday  
morning a Portuguese woman living in  
the neighborhood discovered flames is-  
suing from the feed room of the Ki-  
lauua stables. An alarm was at once  
sent in and in a short time the en-  
gine was at the spot. Manager Wilson,  
with the assistance of a half dozen  
others, directed attention to the ani-  
mals in the barn and efforts were at  
once made to get them out. After great  
difficulty all but three were taken out  
alive. Four others were badly burned  
and two of them had to be shot. Only  
a portion of the building was burned,  
and Mr. Wilson estimates the loss at  
\$1,500, which is covered by insurance.  
While the origin of the fire is not defi-  
nitely known, Mr. Wilson is satisfied  
that it was accidental.—Hawaii Her-  
ald.

## Read to Puna.

The Hilo Railway has located about  
three miles of its Puna branch line.  
The railway will begin at nine miles  
and extend direct to the Green Lake

hills, where the plantation headquar-  
ters are to be located. The line will be  
in operation by the time the first crop  
of cane is ready for the mill. Manager  
Campbell will put a large force of men  
at work clearing lands at Puna about  
April 1.—Hawaii Herald.

## The Olua Mules.

Dr. W. H. Jones, of the transport  
Siam has made a couple of trips to  
Olua plantation, nine miles, to look  
after the mules which have been sick  
there in considerable numbers of late.  
They were supposed to be suffering  
from glanders and ten had been shot.  
It seems, however, to Dr. Jones that  
the sickness is only a sort of influenza  
or cold, which they will really recover  
from, if they are not killed before they  
get a chance.—Hilo Tribune.

## Will Incorporate.

Proprietor Affonso, of Voz Publica,  
the Portuguese newspaper, has decided  
to incorporate and purchase a printing  
plant for his journal. Mr. Affonso says  
Voz Publica has grown large enough to  
have a home of its own and he antici-  
pates no trouble in securing the neces-  
sary funds. The paper will be increas-  
ed in size to a six-column folio.—Haw-  
aian Herald.

## The News Boiled Down.

Court will open in Kailua the first  
week in April.  
Wedding engagements in Hilo are  
almost epidemic.

The transport Lennox arrived in port  
yesterday from Portland.  
Mr. and Mrs. Podmore and family  
will make Honolulu their home in the  
future.

The reduction in the expenses of con-  
ducting Olua plantation amounts to \$6,-  
000 per month.

The mooted beef combine for Hilo  
has been lost in the shuffle for the  
governorship.

J. Vieira, who was injured in the ex-  
plosion at the new Walluku bridge, is  
now able to ride out.

Sheriff Andrews went to Hamakua  
on Tuesday on business in connection  
with the sheriff's office.

The little son of James Gibb, who  
was injured last week by being kicked  
by a horse, is able to be out.

The Kukuana and Mana stables have  
been consolidated and will hereafter  
be known as the Hilo Express.

The Volcano Stables Co. is running  
a handsome new bus between the stables  
and Coconut Island. It is drawn by  
four horses.

R. H. Davis, otherwise "Dicky," came  
up as pursuer of the Kilauea on her last  
trip and received a warm welcome from  
the business men of Hilo.

Health Officer Metz is running down  
the householders who break sanitary  
regulations. Arrests are frequently  
made upon reports from him.

The Chinese laundry on Waihanue  
street opposite the Volcano stables  
was closed yesterday on account of the  
unsanitary condition of the premises.

Six Chinese were arrested at Honolu-  
lu on Sunday last on the charge of  
smoking opium. They were brought to  
Hilo and convicted. The usual fine  
was imposed.

It is a pleasure to note that Mr. W.  
S. Terry, whose condition during the  
last few days has been most serious,  
is now decidedly better and apparently  
on the way to recovery.

The firm of W. C. Peacock & Co.,  
Ltd., moved its stock of goods from the  
building on Waihanue street to one  
of the Bridge street stores in the new  
Peacock building yesterday.

The Waihanue street sewer exten-  
sion has been completed by Contractor  
Nuno Fernandez. The street at the  
junction of Front and Waihanue will  
be put in order for traffic at once.

The selection of an attorney to prose-  
cute the cases at Kailua term has not  
yet been made. In the event of quar-  
antine being raised in Honolulu De-  
puty Attorney General DeMay attend.

Hilo has none the best of Kauai in  
the matter of filing objections to Min-  
ister Cooper landing without having  
been previously fumigated. A number  
of letters of protest from citizens of  
that island were filed in Honolulu.

The engagement of Miss Clara Fas-  
sett to E. N. Hitchcock is announced.  
Miss Fassett is from the States and is  
in charge of one of the departments of  
education in Riverside school. Mr.  
Hitchcock is a son of the late Judge  
Hitchcock and is with the Hilo Tele-  
phone Co.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic  
diarrhoea for several months. She  
was attended by two physicians who at  
last pronounced her case hopeless. She  
procured one 25-cent bottle of Cham-  
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy, and five doses gave her per-  
manent relief. I take pleasure in re-  
commending it as the best on the mar-  
ket.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala.  
Sold by all druggists and dealers;  
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for  
H. I.

THE  
Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

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Insurance effected against loss or  
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premises and private dwellings at mod-  
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serve for Uncollec-  
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ISLANDS...

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It is cheaper and more EFFECTIVE  
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Sprinkled about cesspools, stables  
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It does not lose its strength by com-  
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Is the Original and Only Genuine  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Vict-Chancellor Sir W. PAGET WOOD stated  
publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE  
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORO-  
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant,  
the inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne, was a fraud,  
and that it had been sworn to. See The Times,  
Jan. 1, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which regulates PAIN of  
EVERY KIND, and is a calm, refreshing drink  
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES  
the nervous system after exhaustion. Is the  
Great Specific for Cholera, Dysen-  
tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-  
ports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose gen-  
erally sufficient.

# HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Mr. Armstrong's Letter From Capital.

M'KINLEY LIKES DOLE

Incidents of the Struggle for Good Government in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Senate passed the bill for the government of Hawaii at 4 p. m. on March 1st. The next day it was sent to the House and referred to the Committee on Territories. The chairman of the Committee, Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, an able and industrious Representative, immediately called the sub-committee of the general committee together and asked General Hartwell and Mr. Smith to attend. The Senate bill, as passed, was carefully compared with the House bill pending and the differences noted. All of the provisions of the Senate bill that differed from those of the House bill, but were not considered objectionable, were accepted. Some hours were occupied in making these comparisons, and the sub-committee left it to the Hawaiian representatives largely, to determine whether or not the Senate provisions should prevail. Some of the provisions of the Senate bill were promptly rejected by the sub-committee. Several new amendments were asked for by the Hawaiian representatives and were accepted. The number of differences between the Senate and House bill was about thirty.

After the matter was fully considered the Hawaiian representatives, in order to save time, offered to put the matter in shape for the general committee. They were occupied until late at night in doing this clerical but important work. On Sunday Senator Cullom called on the representatives at their hotel and congratulated them on the passage of the bill through the Senate, although he regretted that so many of the provisions contained in the original bill had been changed.

On Monday, the 6th of March, the whole committee met for a final consideration of the amendments, but the Alaska people occupied the time, and there was an adjournment until Tuesday. The situation in Alaska exhibits the indifference of a democracy to the needs of the people. The case, as presented by gentlemen from Alaska, calls for the promptest action. It was stated that at Cape Nome there were thousands of Americans and Indians who were under no law whatever; that their government was imprudent and under a Federal law; that there were immense values at stake, but no duly authorized courts for the adjustment of claims.

During the session of the committee on Monday, one of the members asked, "Where is Maraschino? Does he refuse to give us the glad hand?" Otherwise known as Moreno, the "true friend" of the Hawaiian people, and the standing foe of the Dole government; this picturesque character moves about the Capitol, impressing upon the Hawaiian tenderfeet who seek his aid the need of his supreme influence in order to secure Congressional action. One of the secretaries of the Senate remarked the other day that it was well known that "Maraschino" was in the habit of writing to his Hawaiian and other constituents upon official paper of the Senate and the House, in order to indicate the intimacy of his relations with members of Congress. The secretary said he had caught him in the act on one occasion and had taken out of his hands a lot of official paper. "Maraschino" has kindly clothed the opposition to the Dole government here with his own virtues and character, and this has not injured that government. He has openly marched at the head of the fearful and downtrodden patriots here, who have denounced the judiciary of Hawaii.

The President has again declared his deep interest in the passage of the Hawaiian bill. The requests made of him by the local government are granted forthwith and promptly. General Hartwell submitted to the Secretary of State the action of the Council of State, with a request that the President approve it by wire to San Francisco. The answer was almost in these words: "Submit whatever dispatch you wish." It was done, and in two hours was signed and sent by the Executive.

Whether Mr. Dole is or is not appointed Governor, he has won beyond all doubt the absolute confidence of the President. An old politician said, in the Metropolitan Club, "General Wood and General Davis and Mr. Dole are now managing the civil affairs of the new Territories, and the President says they are safe men." The President begins to feel some relief from the dangers which naturally arise from the acts of able but inexperienced men. He delights in men who wisely solve difficulties without bothering him. He puts his confidence in men who, in Cuba and Porto Rico and Hawaii, do the right thing rather than the wrong thing. He is reported to have recently said that he could sleep well because his intelligent agents were doing just what he would do, in the new possessions, and were not calling on him to meet their many troubles.

It may interest residents in Honolulu to know that General Wood of Cuba was the surgeon that attended the late Mr. Frank P. Hastings, Hawaiian Secretary of Legation, when he was stricken down in the White House in 1897. Dr. Wood was then attached to the President's household and was requested by the President to give Mr. Hastings his services. Dr. Wood attended him until his death.

On Tuesday, the 6th of March, the

whole Committee of the House on Territories took up the Senate bill, which had been sent to the House, and considered it. Mr. Little of Illinois asked that a provision be inserted in the bill dividing the island of Hawaii into two land districts. The committee refused this request. He then asked the committee to adopt that provision of the Senate bill which required the Legislature at its first session to divide the islands into counties. Mr. Smith opposed this, and said that it ought to have a municipal government, but that the inhabitants of the islands, outside of the town of Hilo, were not ready for a county government, embracing the whole island. He thought that the Legislature ought to have the power to create county and municipal government, but should not be forced to do so during its first session. Mr. Little insisted that it ought to be done, and if this provision was not put in, he said that he would oppose the bill on the floor of the House, or get his friends to oppose it. The chairman replied that he and other members of the committee had made many concessions in order to secure speedy action on the bill, but that if he proposed to dispute the bill on the floor of the House, or to get others to do it, the bill might not be reported at all. Some member then asked, "Where is Maraschino?"

About three hours were occupied in going over the Senate bill. Only six out of the sixteen members of the committee were present. A number of the ablest men, who were members of it, were engaged in other committee work. The hurry and rush of all Congressional work was manifest; but the chairman, Mr. Knox, presided admirably and kept the committee together. Mr. Little of Illinois again opposed the appointment of Circuit Judges by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Hawaiian Senate. He told the committee that the men now in power would appoint such judges as they pleased; and pictured the practice of law before a judge whose father was President of the Hawaiian Senate. He wanted the President of the United States to appoint the circuit judges. He tried to state a case which was his grievance, and showed the wickedness of that judge. The committee refused to assent to the Senate bill giving the President of the United States the appointing power.

The committee accepted a few provisions of the Senate bill which differed from those of the House bill, and added several amendments which the Special Agent and Mr. W. O. Smith said were desirable in order to cover the transition of the Republic to the Territorial condition.

The Senate bill, in abolishing all penal labor contracts, uses language which may cover contracts involving co-operation, and especially the contracts of sailors, which are penal, but lawful. The phraseology of the Senate bill is perhaps unfortunate, and it should have been modified. But the temper of the Senators was bitterly opposed to any penal contract labor, and any attempt to change the wording of the bill might have caused discussion and delay.

The Senate bill provides that no bonds may be issued or indebtedness incurred by the Territorial Government unless approved by the President. The House will adopt this provision.

The removal of the property qualification, and the probability that the ignorant or unreliable voters would control the legislature and make "cats and dogs" of the financial interests of the country, impressed Senators and they sought to offset the possible disadvantages of free suffrage, by refusing to allow those who are clamorous for home rule and the rule of the people, to spend the taxes without placing an arbitrary check upon them. This provision largely centralizes power in Washington, which certainly is unfortunate so far as self-government is concerned. It makes the Executive in Washington and not the legislature, the judge of what the indebtedness of the territory may be. Senators asked Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan what the relative proportion of voters would be in the next election. When it appeared that the natives would be, probably, in a large majority, and a native Senate might refuse to confirm the appointments of the governor, or might attempt to run the territory into debt, the disposition of Senators was to reduce the power of the legislature. If the debate had broadened on this point the Senate would have put further restrictions on the legislative power as an offset to a free franchise. The idea began to spread that, while it was not good "political business" to put on a property qualification, and restrict the freedom of the franchise, another restriction, operating more powerfully than a property qualification, was that of limiting the legislative power. As one Senator remarked: "If the majority of the natives don't behave we will tie them up so they can do nothing."

An old veteran statesman declares that the present Congress is demoralized. The majority of Republicans in the House is not twenty-five. The Porto Rico bill is a storm center. The Republican party is blazing its way through the wilderness of expansion, and its leaders lose their way. Congress is astounded at the anger of the country against its action in placing duties on Porto Rico articles. The starved people of the island have the deep sympathy of the American people and sentiment rather than commercial interest, demands free trade. It is quite possible that the action of the House will prove in the end to be wise. But the people are not prepared to accept anything short of free trade. The heart of the country has gone out to those miserable people, who have waited for months for justice and fair play. They are impatient over the delays caused by the "Constitutional argument" while men and women are dying and the weeds are growing over the island. The politicians are surprised and perplexed. This mighty voice of the people was unexpected. The House of Representatives was silent and breathless, when Littlefield of Maine, a good Republican, declared that the government had pledged free trade to the island, when its troops landed. "I stand here, if I stand alone, as a member of the Republican party, the party that I love, the party that has done so much for the liberty, the welfare and the prosperity and development of the Republic, to enter my solemn protest against such an act of bad faith." This speech, worthy of the best days of the House, was responded to by the country within twenty-four hours. Littlefield's desk was

covered with telegrams and letters of approval from Maine to California. The measure was passed, but the frightened leaders of the party, at once took shelter under an Act, which was instantly passed, which gave to Porto Rico all the duties collected from its goods during the last year. It was a move in the game of "who shall be President?"

But the Republican party, if it follows the President, will get out of the woods, and before the day of election will make it plain that its policy is true and wise and progressive. The second and sober thought is the master of the situation.

This morning, after consultation between the Speaker and Mr. Knox, the House adopted a rule that on April 3rd the House would take up the Hawaiian bill, and a vote would be taken on it on the 4th. It was not practicable to fix an earlier date as an enormous amount of "privileged" business must take precedence. The good will of the Speaker was shown in fixing this date.

Representative Hitt has had the grippe for a week, and is confined to his house. He expects to be out within a few days, and take an active part in the debate on the Hawaiian bill. As he is one of the few men in the House who have visited the islands, his services will be of great value in the debate.

On Wednesday evening, March 7th, Mr. W. O. Smith addressed the Men's club connected with Dr. Radcliffe's church in Washington on the subject of leprosy. At the close of his address Mr. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, moved a vote of thanks for the address. A number of invited guests were present, many of them members of Congress and persons connected with the departments. W. N. A.

REV. C. M. SHELDON, EDITOR OF THE "CHRISTIAN DAILY."



Sheldon's Third Day.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 14.—In the Capital tomorrow an editorial by Mr. Sheldon will lead the first page. It will be set in the body of the paper and will be run with a border. It will be headed "The Union of Christendom" and will urge a compact of the Christian forces of the world for the destruction of the saloon and the preservation of the Sabbath.

A notable first page item is by Dr. Wollstet of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, attacking Bohemian societies, under the following headlines: "They Teach Suicide—Societies Organized to Kill Religious Belief—Work in the Bohemian Press and Fraternal Orders—Remarkable Growth of Suicide." Mr. Sheldon writes an introductory note stating that the author of the article was once an infidel, but was converted to Christianity through the death of his friends.

An article denouncing Mormonism and polygamy, by Richard Wake of Salt Lake City, will be given a prominent place on the first page. A plea for equal suffrage by Mrs. Anna L. Diggs will be a feature of the contributors' page.

## PORTO RICO.

The Island Pauperized by American Government.

SAN JUAN, (Puerto Rico), March 15.—The condition of Puerto Rico is almost incredible. The whole people are being pauperized by free government, while the instability of the country, without constitutional guarantee, prevents American capital from flowing in.

There is a general outcry from leading Puerto Ricans in all parts of the island against this degrading almsgiving, as a ruse to quiet the people while Congress is fastening the slavery of a colonial system upon them.

The official returns show that in five months, since the tornado, the number of deaths in excess of the normal has been 9,000, showing that the island is losing in population at the rate of 20,000 a year as a result of American control.

The sights in the mountain districts are appalling. All experienced men are saying that the only hope of saving Puerto Rico from utter ruin is to at once convert it into a regular United States Territory. The whole people do not need charity. They need the opportunity to work.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FOR RED ROUGH HANDS ITCHING BURNING PALMS



FOR PAINFUL FINGER ENDS

One Night Treatment. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

HOW TO CURE TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS. Bathe the affected parts with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding, or thickened cuticle. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMS.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies, and even the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, The Set, \$1.25; Soap, 25c; Ointment, 50c; Resolvent (12 doses), 50c. Put in D. and C. Containers. Prop., Boston, U.S.A. British depot: F. W. & S. B. Ltd., London. How to free beautiful hands, feet.

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Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.



THIS IS A SOLAR GAS LAMP.

The best bicycle lamp made. It will burn eight hours on one charge of carbide, and needs no attention, as it is self-regulating. We have just opened up a shipment of these lamps, and the price is only

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We have the SOLAR DASH LAMPS

—ALSO THE— SOLAR SURREY LAMPS

And plenty of CARBIDE, so no one need ride in the dark.

Our last shipment of

Rambler Bicycles

is nearly half sold, and it is only four days since they were landed. The 1900 Rambler is a beauty. Have you seen it? If not, call on

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German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 3,530,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,530,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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